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[a34-1]

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[a1472]

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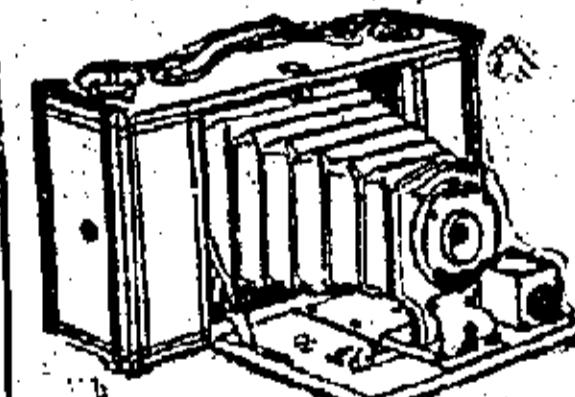


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[a45]

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Hongkong, 12th November, 1910. [a277]

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FINE PALE COGNAC (Marie Brizard & Roger's) ...	\$20.80
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ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.
No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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DEATHS.
On the 11th November, 1910, at the Matilda Hospital, The Peak, Hongkong, at 10:45 a.m., EDUARDO ROSS.—Funeral will take place this morning at 9 a.m., starting from the Roman Catholic Cathedral. Friends are cordially invited to attend. [1280]

On October 13, at Woking, England, LAUREA, the wife of J. W. Hodge, late of Seoul.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1910.

The possibility of the disposal of Macao by the Government at Lisbon is still being discussed by the Chinese Press notwithstanding that the Government of the new Republic has given a decisive reply to the suggestions in the German press for a partitioning of the Portuguese Colonies between Great Britain and Germany. On October 20th the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Lisbon telegraphed to a London paper that the Republican Government has no intention whatever of alienating the least part of the Portuguese colonial possessions which it regards as an integral part of the country. Nothing could be more plain and emphatic than this statement. The Chinese Government is probably well assured that there is not the least intention on the part of the Government at Lisbon to part with the Colony of Macao, but the irresponsible suggestion of a German newspaper seems to have been widely accepted by the Chinese public as a probable policy, and so public opinion has been formulated to resist a transfer of the territory to any other Power as being contrary to the provisions of a Treaty concluded in 1887 whereby Portugal

engaged never to alienate Macao and its dependencies without agreement with China. A semi-official newspaper published in Peking, discusses again "the historical, social, political and legal aspects" of the Portuguese possessions at Macao in order to advance reasons why Macao should be returned to China by the Portuguese Government. So far as the historical and legal aspects of the case go, Portugal has the clearest title to hold the peninsula of Macao and its dependencies, because China by the Treaty of 1887 confirmed the perpetual occupation of the territory by Portugal. Only in case Portugal desires to part with the Colony have the Chinese any right to ask for its retrocession to China. It is irrelevant to the question now to say, as the semi-official journal does, that "as there are now so many ports in China set aside for the purpose of international trade, the original object of the lease of Macao to the Portuguese is no longer in existence." Our contemporary, however, admits, as it must do, the fact that the Treaty of 1887 re-affirmed the lease." What is more, it confirmed Portugal as we have just observed "in the perpetual occupation and government of Macao and its dependencies," Portugal's legal title to the territory cannot therefore be questioned. The next point considered is the social atmosphere of the place, and on this our contemporary, quite justly, remarks that "Macao may be termed the worst managed foreign settlement in the Far East. The vast number of gambling shops, immoral houses and opium dens that are, we understand, at present licensed by the Macao government and operated to the ruin of the financial and moral well-being of the community there, are not what would constitute good examples of western civilization." It complains, moreover, of Macao being the hiding-place of all sorts of malefactors, and also of the smuggling of fire arms and ammunition into the interior of China which is said to be practised there. Though, we believe, the Chinese Government has from time to time complained to the Macao Government of this alleged smuggling of fire arms, we are not aware that any complaint has officially been made in regard to the other matters, though it is represented by our Peking contemporary that the mis-government of Macao, owing to its proximity to the provincial capital of Kwangtung "offers great hindrance to the reform movement and constitutes a menace to the internal peace of that part of the Chinese Empire." Unfortunately for the force of this agreement the moral atmosphere of Canton is scarcely at present one whit purer than that of Macao. Still it has to be recognised that since the inauguration of the Provincial Council, organised public opinion has condemned gambling monopolies, and these are shortly to be abandoned, the evil suppressed presumably. Just as the opium dens have been suppressed, and every effort made to extirpate the habit of opium smoking. Our Peking contemporary is clearly of opinion that there is no hope of Macao following this good example. "Portugal," it says, "is poor at home, and is weak in her Navy and Army. Quite the opposite conditions in the mother country, however, are necessary in order to do justice to herself as a colonizing power, and to maintain peace and order in the colonies. Moreover, Macao, as a commercial mart, is entirely eclipsed by Hongkong and other ports in its neighborhood, and, as a self-supporting colony, it has no sufficient legitimate income to relieve the heavy financial burden of the mother country. The government in Macao has to resort to the licensing of acts otherwise illegal in order to obtain the heavy fees thus exacted. And, as we have remarked in our last article, the Chinese community in that colony have a strong desire to see Chinese sovereignty re-established, and it would be better for the peace and well-being of the neighborhood if it were so. Taking all these phases of the political conditions of Macao into consideration, it would be wise were the Portuguese Government to see its way to recede the colony to China." The article studiously ignores the declaration made by the new Government at Portugal that the Colonies are to become autonomous, a change which should be to the great advantage of Macao. No longer, we take it, will she be subject to the squeezing of the Lisbon Treasury, from which she has suffered so severely in the past. It can hardly be denied that the reproaches levelled against Macao have in recent years been amply justified by the conditions existing there, and it will be hoped that the granting of autonomy to the Colony will be speedily followed by the improvements which its leading citizens have long desired, but have been powerless to effect. Macao as a commercia

port is moribund, and it is doubtful whether the Colony can, at the present time, entirely support itself without recourse to sources of revenue which are morally indefensible. The local authorities doubtless fully appreciate the advisability of keeping the Colony in line with the progress of moral developments in the neighbouring province of China, and the gift of autonomy may be expected to have a tonic effect upon the invalid administration of the Colony, and lead to improvements which will bring back to the old port some of its pristine glory.

The return of communicable disease in the Colony last week was a blank.

Wireless telegraph apparatus has been installed by the Korean customs authorities on Soochow Island.

At the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese was fined \$55 for being in possession of a revolver and 100 rounds of ammunition which he had concealed in a basket containing fish.

We learn from the native Press that "the Kuangtung province is at present minting copper coins of five and two cents in order to relieve the stringent money market." Yet, the copper coinage is quoted at a discount of about 20 per cent!

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 13th November shows that of non-Chinese there were 377 to the Library and 200 to the Museum, and of Chinese 165 to the former and 2,370 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 542 persons and the Museum by 2,570.

News has reached Foochow of the death at home of Mr. M. W. Greig, for many years the senior partner in the firm bearing his name, brother to Mr. Ronald Greig of Foochow and father to Mr. George L. Greig. Mr. Greig came to China originally in 1861 and only severed his connection with the firm some few years since.

Mr. Schwerin, Vice-President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, gave a banquet before his departure from Manila last week. It was attended by the Governor-General, many high government officials, and some of the members of the Pacific coast commercial delegation. Speeches were made by Mr. Schwerin, the Governor-General, and the Hon. Manuel Quezon. Mr. Schwerin expressed himself as being agreeably surprised at the progress shown in the Philippines by the American administration.

Mr. Harold E. Young, city electrician of Manila, met with an accident last week which nearly cost him his life. Whilst turning the corner with his automobile at Callas Arcos and Concepcion, nearly opposite the Y. M. C. A. building, his machine came in contact with a heavy truck and Mr. Young was thrown heavily to the ground. He was picked up conscious and taken to the division hospital, where an examination was made of his condition. It was found that while his wounds were severe, especially about the head and shoulders, they were not serious. Mr. Young was later taken to his home, and it is thought he will be able to be about again in the course of a few days.

Shanghai papers record the death, which occurred at the Shanghai General Hospital, of Mr. C. F. Greenwood, a popular member of the American community. Mr. Greenwood returned recently from business trip in the north of China, and immediately on his return was taken to the General Hospital, where he was operated on for appendicitis, but the disease was in such an advanced stage that little hope was held out for his recovery. The deceased arrived here from America in the latter part of the nineties to join the firm of Lane, Crawford & Co. Ltd., and on leaving that employment some years ago, started in business for himself as a tailor. He was one of the original members of the American Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and remained a member of this unit until the time of his death. He leaves a widow and two children to mourn his loss.

Edward Birch, an unemployed engineer, was brought before Mr. E. R. Halifax at the Magistracy yesterday charged with the theft of a small clock, the property of Maurice Deschamps, from the Seamen's Institute. Asked to plead, defendant declared that the clock was his. The evidence of the complainant, a Frenchman, was that defendant sold him the clock for two dollars. Complainant paid a dollar before he took it away, paid fifty cents on behalf of defendant for a meal which he had in the Institute, and afterwards gave him the other fifty cents. A day or two ago defendant asked him for the loan of fifty cents to pay for a sampan to take him to the s.s. Mayne, on which he had got a job. Complainant went to get the money and on returning found that defendant had gone, taking with him the clock. Defendant was tried to the Sailor's Home, where it took a policeman five minutes to take him up, and then he rose laughing, kicked complainant and then kicked the policeman, laughing all the time. Evidence was heard at considerable length, after which his Worship discharged the defendant.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

Yesterday's typhoon warnings from Manila, forwarded to us by the courtesy of the United States Consul General, were as follows:—

Manila, 9:15 a.m.—Cyclone or Typhoon S.E. of Manila, over or near Southern Luzon, moving W. or W.N.W.

Manila, 11:03 a.m.—Cyclone or Typhoon near or over Mindoro moving W.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message
Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

IMPROVEMENTS IN PERSIA.

LONDON, November 14th.
A Teheran telegram states that it has been decided to appoint Nizam-e-Sultani, ex-Governor of Kermanshah, as Governor of Fars.

It is intended to employ his tribal followers in the locality as road-guards.

A Special Committee has recommended the dispatch to Fars of two European Officers.

UNFORTUNATE PARIS.

CITY AGAIN FLOODED.

LONDON, November 14th.
The river Seine is rising and re-flooding Paris. Engineers are engaged heightening the riverside quays. The electric light failed in several quarters of the city last night owing to the flooding of the power station.

LATER.

The rise of the Seine has apparently ceased.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

LONDON, November 14th.
The German Crown Prince has arrived at Aden.

FROM THE MANILA "CABLENEWS."

THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9th.
The election returns to date show the House Democratic by 45. The Senate will probably be Republican by a small margin.

Speaker Cannon, Congressman McKinley of Illinois, Victor Murdock, Kansas Senator, and Nicholas Longworth are re-elected.

In Western States where the progressives controlled the party, the Republican ticket ran strong. In the east, where the regulars controlled, the party made a weak fight.

Senator La Follette has broken his own record. The State of Wisconsin is Republican by 50,000.

Later returns from Pennsylvania cut down Teller's lead. It now looks as though his majority may not exceed 25,000.

The Democrats claim Indiana, though the returns show the State still in the doubtful column.

Caleb Powers is the only Republican elected in Kentucky.

Captain Hooper, Republican, is elected governor of Tennessee.

Dix carries Roosevelt's home town by a majority of 40.

Johnson, Progressive Republican, leads in California.

Later returns show Congressman Payne defeated by Wuburn by a majority of 417.

The returns are coming in very slowly, particularly in the west.

President Taft refuses to discuss results.

FIFTY MILITARY AIRSHIPS FOR AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8th.
Secretary of War Dickinson reports that the War Department has purchased a fleet of fifty aeroplanes for use by the Army.

The machines will be employed in experiments and in training corps of acrobats.

THE NEEDS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

MR. SCHWEIRIN ADVOCATES LIMITED CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

"One thing which those islands need," said Mr. Schwerin, vice-president of the Pacific Mail S.S. Company, talking to a representative of the *Cablenews* just prior to leaving on the *Manchuria*, "is a limited Chinese immigration law. Of course, it would not do to let the Chinese in without proper restrictions. From what I have seen and heard about the islands, the labour problem seems to be the great stumbling block to material progress here, and a wise Chinese immigration law would solve it. Under proper restrictions such a law would tend to exterminate the Filipino; on the contrary, it would stimulate him to work directly and sustained physical effort. With the Chinese pushing him for his bread and butter, the Filipino would be compelled to work, and it would be a matter of only a few years before daily labour would become a habit with him. We are supposed to be running our colonies on strictly altruistic principles and for the benefit of the native; yet we are leaving millions of acres of the richest land anywhere to be found untouched by the plough, while thousands of pesos worth of rice is being imported every year. A limited immigration law which would allow the thirty Chinaman to come under certain conditions, such as proper registrations, limited duration of stay, and proper segregation, would work wonders with economic conditions over here."

The Viceroy of Yun-Kwei, Li Ching-hsi, has presented a memorial reporting that, in accordance with precedents, he has contracted a loan for defraying the expenses connected with the opening of a commercial port in the southern part of the provincial capital of Yunnan. (etc.)

SMART POLICE WORK.

"The police are entitled to credit for some smart work accomplished during the last few days.

Mrs. E. M. Hazland, residing at 2, Park View, did not discover until Saturday that a silver kettle, valued at \$80, and a silver milk jug, valued at \$20, had been stolen some two days before. She promptly informed the police, and was agreeably surprised to find that the articles had been recovered and that the thieves had been arrested.

Equally satisfactory is the report concerning the robbery from the residence of Mrs. Wheeler, Sunnyside, Madocson Rd. She had stolen from the house a silver hand mirror, a silver-backed hair brush and other articles, the total value of which was \$50. The thief lost no time in attempting to pawn the articles with the result that he was arrested, and his capture led to the arrest of two others, all Portuguese youths.

JOHN GRANT AGAIN.

The District Officer at Tai po has reported to the police that John Grant has crossed the border into Chinese territory and has seen Mr. K. Roberts, engineer, on the Chinese section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, with whom he stayed two or three days as Mr. Donald F. Smith, executive engineer of the Siamese Railways.

On learning that Mr. Roberts would shortly be leaving his present position, Grant said that he would get him a position worth from £640 to £1,000 a year, and on understanding Mr. Roberts gave him private copies of his testimonial signed in ink which, he is afraid, might be used by Grant.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT ON THE FOOTBALL FIELD.

An Indian youth named Cassim Gofur Marku appeared before E. R. Halifax at the Magistracy yesterday charged with disorderly behaviour at the Happy Valley on Saturday.

The evidence of Mr. Wilkinson, the caretaker, was that during the progress of a football game he came upon defendant inside the rope and asked him to go back. The latter refused, used bad language and challenged complainant to fight.

This statement was confirmed by a soldier, who added that defendant tried to trip the caretaker with the rope, trying to go it between his legs and throw him.

Defendant swore while he was standing outside the rope complainant came along and struck him twice on the knee with his stick, at the same time telling defendant to "get out." Defendant said, "Will you please stop knocking me," adding that if he did not he should deprive him of his stick. Complainant went away and returned with two soldiers, who took defendant to No. 2 Police Station.

Complainant was recalled and questioned by his Worship.

How were you driving these people back?—With a stick.

With a stick?—Yes, but not touching them. That's against the law.

You never touched anybody to your knowledge?—No.

His Worship heard evidence for the defence, but decided to convict and ordered defendant to pay a fine of \$10.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, November 14th.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

THE CHINESE ADMINISTRATION ACTION.

The cross-appeal from the decision of the Hon. Mr. W. Ross Davies, K.C., formerly acting Chief Justice, in the administration action between Li Chok Hung and Li Pai Choi alias Li Shuk Pang, *alias* Li King Wai, came for hearing before the Full Court. The action was one in which over \$1,000,000 was involved, and the original hearing lasted 54 days, judgment being delivered on June 4th. The Acting Chief Justice gave judgment against Li Pai Choi (appellant) for an account of the estate of the Man Shing Tong, and against Li Chok Hung (respondent) on the Wing Shing Tong issue, and both parties have appealed against the decision.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow & Morrell), represented the appellant, Li Pai Choi, and Messrs. M. W. Slade, K.C., and C. G. Almshurst, instructed by Mr. D. V. Stevenson (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon), appeared for respondent, Li Chok Hung.

Mr. Slade stated that on behalf of the appellant a notice of motion had been filed to admit further evidence, and he submitted that that question should be decided before anything more was done.

The Chief Justice.—What are you appealing on, law or fact?

Mr. Slade.—Birth.

The Chief Justice (to Sir Henry Berkeley).—What do you appeal on?

Sir Henry Berkeley.—On the facts. In the Court below one issue was found against us, and that issue was one entirely of fact: as to whether or not a certain person named Tin Choi was the owner of the tong name Wing Shing Tong, or whether the defendant owned that tong name. I shall probably ask the Court when the proper time comes to allow me to adduce further evidence.

The Chief Justice (to Mr. Slade).—Why do you begin?

Mr. Slade.—Because I am the original appellant.

The Chief Justice.—Tell me, how far does the decision of law go?

Mr. Slade.—The decision of law, on several points raised, is closely dependent upon the facts, and it is practically impossible to decide the question of law until your Lordships have a thorough grip of the facts. My proposal was to deal with the facts completely before touching the question of law. I don't see how else it can be done with any degree of convenience. Your Lordships must understand exactly what the positions and relations of the parties are before you can deal with the question of law on some of its branches.

The Chief Justice.—What I want to arrive at is this: supposing we are against you on the question of law, what is your position then?

Mr. Slade.—My position is that the judgment is wrong on the question of fact, and the learned judge entirely failed to appreciate the meaning of certain documents. That he omitted all reference in his judgment, and apparently in his mind, to the number of important facts which were proved. He got an impression on his mind not warranted from the evidence before him.

The Chief Justice.—Let us look at it from the other point of view. Supposing we reverse the judgment on the question of law, we do not want to re-open the facts.

Mr. Slade.—I do. We want to have the facts established. The case may go to an ultimate court.

The Chief Justice.—Supposing we are in your favour on the question of law, then your appeal succeeds and it is for the defendant to raise his appeal.

Mr. Slade.—That is possible, but it would give rise to a number of inconveniences because the two claims, though put into separate issues, are very closely inter-dependent, and you cannot appreciate many points the evidence given with reference to one branch of the claim unless you understand the evidence given on the other branch.

The Chief Justice.—Supposing we were in your favour on the question of law, then your position is that you have judgment on the Man Shing Tong claim on the question of law, and judgment in effect on the Wing Shing Tong claim. That would throw the onus on the other side.

Mr. Slade.—Except this. I am looking ahead a little. Supposing we go on to appeal.

The Chief Justice.—You mean, appeal to the Privy Council?

Mr. Slade.—Yes. Then the judgment on the facts in the Court below stands, and it is against us on the facts. The conclusion of fact which the learned judge in the Court below has arrived at stands at the Privy Council.

The Chief Justice.—Assuming you have got judgment on the law, then I should have thought when the defendants appeal on the facts, all these issues you want found or reversed would be involved.

Mr. Slade.—No. They are not appealing on the Man Shing Tong facts at all. They will rely on all the Man Shing Tong findings made against us to assist their claim in the Wing Shing Tong.

The Chief Justice.—On the face of the appeal you would be entitled to have those facts considered if the Court can settle in your favour on the law.

Mr. Slade.—When the exact findings on the facts will necessarily influence the law to be found, surely I am entitled to go into the facts.

The Chief Justice.—The Privy Council does not do that. Supposing you open certain facts, I suppose the question of law will appear at a certain moment.

Mr. Slade.—I can make it so appear, but I was not proposing to do so. I was proposing to put your Lordships in thorough possession of the facts.

The Chief Justice.—To a great extent we are in the hands of Counsel. I don't think you should call on the other side yet. I think you must wait open.

Mr. Slade.—With regard to their new evidence. Until it is in I don't know what the facts I have to deal with are.

The Chief Justice.—You have first to deal with the facts in the Court below with regard to the reversing of the Man Shing Tong finding.

Mr. Slade.—I don't know what this new evidence is in the least.

The Chief Justice.—The notice says fresh evidence on both the issues. I think you should open as far as you can. At a certain point we may ask what the new evidence is. I think you must give us an outline first.

Mr. Slade.—I know the names of the books which they propose to put in.

The Chief Justice.—Sir Henry, would it be possible for you to say, while Mr. Slade is opening, if any point is affected, or may be affected, by the evidence which you propose to call?

Sir Henry Berkeley.—We could do that, but I really don't think the evidence which we propose to bring in need come into the question at all in the Man Shing Tong issue. What the appellant has to do is to show that the learned judge in the Court below was wrong in coming to the conclusion he did on the Man Shing Tong issue. The new evidence was not before the judge in the Court below at all, therefore it could not affect the Man Shing Tong issue. We believe, had we been in a position to bring the evidence before the learned judge in the Court below, that the doubt which he had in the Wing Shing Tong issue would have been resolved in our favour. If I propose to use this evidence in the Man Shing Tong issue I can tell my friend.

The Chief Justice.—Quite apart from the new evidence, you are both endeavouring to set aside the judgment of the Court below on a question of fact. You both cite certain cases, and both say that the Court can hardly set them aside. What strikes me is that it is hardly possible to give a decision on one side and not on the other. That decision would be equal on both sides.

Sir Henry Berkeley.—Then comes the fresh evidence, which would make a difference in the Wing Shing Tong issue.

The Chief Justice.—I see considerable force in the argument for having the question of fresh evidence argued out first.

Sir Henry Berkeley.—I don't at all oppose it.

The Chief Justice.—The way I should like to begin is to have the question of law discussed, and then the question regarding the new evidence. If it cannot be done, I am sorry.

Mr. Slade.—I intended to do it that way, but found it difficult and unsatisfactory.

The Chief Justice.—I think it would be convenient to let us get a grip of the case. Open it as far as you feel inclined to.

Sir Henry Berkeley.—I will put the evidence in.

Mr. Slade.—We have nothing. We were simply shown a pile of Chinese books three days ago and told that that was the evidence to be put in.

Sir Henry Berkeley.—They have had translation and inspection for a week.

Mr. Slade said that great expense, labour and an immense amount of time would be involved in examination of these books and obtaining fresh evidence, for they also would have to obtain fresh evidence. He quoted a case in the Hong Kong Law Reports in which the Court declined to admit fresh evidence.

The Chief Justice.—The point is whether the fresh evidence which it is proposed to introduce meets some point which the Court below has indicated.

Mr. Slade said the judge in the Court below commented strongly on the absence of certain books during the course of the trial and in the judgment. A very strong attack was made on the authenticity of two books which were produced. Perhaps it was wrong to say an attack on their authenticity, because he could not go so far as to say they were forgeries, but they were not trustworthy.

The Chief Justice (to Mr. Slade).—This discussion makes one thing clear. It would be convenient for you to open as far as you want to go, and then I should be strongly disposed to call on the other side for the reason why fresh evidence should be introduced. If you can base your argument on the lines of the printed judgment of the facts, it will materially assist us.

Mr. Slade said he would first refer to the pleadings, and then outline both sides of the case and the main question on which controversy raged.

The Chief Justice, before the opening, said—I wish I could get solicitors, in preparing appeals, to make a simple file of the pleadings, in order to read these pleadings we have got to go over about 250 pages. I want a special file of pleadings.

Mr. Slade.—They merely followed the directions of the Code.

The Chief Justice.—I want a special file of pleadings.

Mr. Slade.—The documents in this case were very voluminous. We have endeavoured to save your Lordship a great deal of the trouble which affected the learned judge in the Court below when he had about fourteen bundles of documents. It became towards the end almost a nightmare, because to find a particular document referred to at one moment meant searching among a pile of papers which spread itself across the table.

Mr. Slade.—When the exact findings on the facts will necessarily influence the law to be found, surely I am entitled to go into the facts.

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PUBLICAN FINED FOR BREACH OF LICENCE.

Mr. R. H. Whittaker, proprietor of the Praya East Hotel, again appeared before Mr. E. R. Halifax at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon on a charge of allowing liquor to be sold on his licensed premises during prohibited hours. Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow & Morrell), appeared for defendant, the case for the prosecution being conducted by Inspector Kerr.

Defendant entered the witness-box and stated that on the night of the 20th October the three witnesses for the prosecution and Mr. Watt came into his house before twelve o'clock. The big door was closed, but the side door was kept open for Mr. Watt, who was boarding there. Mr. Winter was manager. Two rounds of drinks and one of cigars were served, Mr. Watt paying for the drinks, while Chan See paid for the cigars. No drinks were served nor consumed after twelve o'clock, although they remained there for about an hour. Chan See was not drunk, but he was in quarrelsome mood, and wanted defendant to lend him \$50. Defendant refused and they argued about it for a while. He tried to get them out, and Leung thought he was going to strike Chan See and blow his whistle for the police. Witness did not go out, when the people came in Mr. Winter was making up the accounts for the day. Business had been quiet and the door was closed, but any body who came in before 12 could have a drink. He had had a licence for three years without complaint.

By the Court.—The discussion about the change was over Chan See's payment for cigars, not for drinks. Chan See wanted certain small money. After the argument about the loan and before they were going, the boy asked Chan See to pay for the cigars which they had got some time previously.

F. V. Winter, bookkeeper and manager at the Praya East Hotel, said he was a teetotaler. He remembered the occasion in question. The man came into the house about seventeen or eighteen minutes before twelve o'clock. Their clock was set every day by gun fire, and they usually kept it ten minutes in advance. When the man came in the main door was closed. There had been drinks, for which Mr. Watt paid. There were not three rounds of drinks ordered—only two. They were both supplied before twelve o'clock. They were both drunk before twelve o'clock. The bar was cleared of glasses before twelve o'clock. The men remained on the premises until 12.35. Chan See and Mr. Whittaker were arguing about the loan of \$50. The former was in an excited condition. He asked for another round of drinks, but witness told him he could not have them. Chan See then told witness that the time had already been exceeded. Witness replied—"If you have any complaints to make you had better go to the Police Station." Mr. Whittaker then told them to get out, and caught Chan See and Leung to push them out. Apparently they thought defendant was going to strike them, and Leung blew a police whistle.

The Chief Justice.—I think it would be convenient to let us get a grip of the case. Open it as far as you feel inclined to.

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SHIPPING NOTES.

To celebrate the occasion of the steamer Ruby's first visit to Manila under the American flag, the Philippines Steamship Company invited a number of guests to luncheon on board the steamer on Sunday last. The luncheon was to be preceded by a trip in the steamer around Manila Bay.

A movement has been started at Philadelphia to have steamship companies discontinue the practice of burying at sea the bodies of persons who die on shipboard. A prominent clergyman of Philadelphia recently died at sea, and notwithstanding that a wireless message had been sent to the captain of the liner requesting that the body be landed, the clergyman's body was consigned to the waves. The Holy Name Society of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mercy adopted resolutions protesting against the custom. The society authorized several clergymen to correspond with steamship companies with a view of ascertaining the opinions of the officers on the subject. It is understood that leading steamship companies already have this subject under consideration.

The inauguration of the waterworks following closely on the installation of the electric lighting plant and the equipment with the best instruments of a telephone service, which is nearing completion, are indications of the city's progress in the right direction.

In the matter of public road building, much credit is reflected on the official who has charge of the work. It must be admitted that in many parts, Peking has as good roads as may be found in other European cities. There is not a great deal to do at Manila. Another innovation on the Pacific Mail Liners, instituted by Mr. Schwerin, is the serving of early coffee and breakfast in the state-rooms. Heretofore, all passengers had to take these meals in the dining saloon. Coffee will be served between six and eight in the morning and breakfast between the hours of eight and eight-thirty. Although Mr. Schwerin has not made any official statement to the effect, it is generally believed in shipping circles, says a Manila paper, that Manila will be made a regular port of call for all the Pacific Mail Liners. The announcement is expected shortly after Mr. Schwerin's arrival in San Francisco.

Saloon passenger steamers between Glasgow and Australia have been started by the Blue Funnel line. Alfred Holt & Co. have issued pamphlets giving interesting information concerning their new enterprise. The steamers of the new line are the *Aeneas*, *Ascanius* and *Anchises*, all vessels of 10,000 tons, of a magnificent fleet totalling 397,620 tons. The first sailing takes place from Glasgow, via Fishguard, Las Palmas, Cape Town, Adelais, Melbourne, to Sydney on November 18th. No effort has been spared to ensure the comfort, safety and general well-being of the passengers in every modern direction.

For some considerable time an agreement has existed between several of the leading lines as regards freights from Antwerp to China. As however, certain lines have recently been cutting rates, more particularly for iron, which has been booked at 15s, the *Shipping Gazette* correspondent understands the conference has decided to take energetic measures to stop the competition. The P. and O. Company will take the initiative by accepting iron at 10s.

At a meeting of the Council, held at the Board Room, on the 25th October, there were present—Messrs. W. Kruse (Chairman), C. Lee, L. I. Thomas, the Health Officer, the Secretary, and the Asst. Secretary.

A RESIGNATION.

A letter was read from Mr. J. Mencarini resigning his seat on the Council owing to his departure from Amoy.

The Secretary was directed, in acknowledging receipt, to convey to Mr. Mencarini the Council's appreciation of the good work of Mr. Mencarini as a Councillor and their regret at losing his services.

The Chairman proposed, and Mr. Thomas seconded, that Mr. H. B. Pike be invited to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Mencarini.

The motion was carried unanimously.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Leave is granted to the English Presbyterian Mission to cut down certain trees on their property which are in the way of their new buildings; and an application from the London Mission for an extension of time for cutting stone was refused.

AN IMPROVED WATER SUPPLY WANTED.

On the motion of Mr. Lee, it was unanimously decided to request the Senior Consul to call, at an early date, a special meeting of ratepayers, to discuss the question of obtaining a better water supply.

POLICE REPORT.

The Captain Superintendent reports that the following cases have been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—Summons—Assault, 2; allowing cattle and pigs to stray, 2; throwing rubbish, &c., into public drains, 2; breach of Municipal Regulations (disorderly houses), 1; committing a nuisance, 2; using abusive language, 2; non-payment of Municipal Assessment, 5. Summary Arrests—Theft, 5; breach of sampan regulations, 2; robbery, 2; being in possession of stolen property, 1; attempting to remove water from the Settlement, 2; being abroad after 12 midnight without a light, 2; committing a nuisance, 2; using abusive language, 2; non-payment of Municipal Assessment, 5. Summary Arrests—Theft, 5; breach of sampan regulations, 2; robbery, 2; being in possession of stolen property, 1; attempting to remove water from the Settlement, 2; being

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A well-known local resident will enter the Tigers' Cage and take supper with the Tigers and Bear.

COME AND SEE.

W. Harmston's Great Somersault Act.

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Novella, the Mimic Wonder.

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ALL the Old FAVOURITES.

Piccolo-and Fiori.

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The Frolics.

Dick Hayes and Shadow.

N.B.—Special Trains will Run before and after the Performance.

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Full Box 6 Chairs	... \$15.00	Stalls	... \$1.00
Simple Seat (Box)	... 3.00		
Chairs	... 2.00	Gallery (Natives only)	... 50 cts.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform	Half-Price to the \$1 and \$2 Seats.		
Booking at ROBINSON PIANO CO.			
MADAME HARMSTON LOVE	Proprietress.		
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THERAPEUTIC PILLS

The following article on the British Army from the pen of Colonel Gadsden, the distinguished German military critic, appeared in the *Berliner Tagblatt* last month:—"What advantage can we derive from an alliance with Power which has no army?" cries the *Neue Freya*. This bitter criticism is perhaps even more appropriate than the newspaper thinks, though there is certainly good reason why Russia should not set up too high a standard by which to judge foreigners. The British Army, however, is not only incapable in point of numbers of throwing any decisive weight on the scales in a Continental war, but is also deficient in the war training of its soldiers and in the understanding of its leaders for the task which a great modern war would impose upon them. Organisation, training, tactics, leadership, have all been partly amended as the result of experience gained in colonial wars. These troops are undoubtedly well adapted for campaigns against untrained peoples; for holding India, or for intervention in Afghanistan or Tibet. Their great moral qualities, coolness, and daring qualify them in an unusual degree for such operations. But even in Africa, in the course of the Boer War, these qualities frequently failed them, especially in the initial stages of the campaign, though this was perhaps more the fault of their leaders than of their own training. The Boers, although a badly disciplined army, felt to the last that, in battles where the strength of both sides was about equal, they were superior to the British troops. The Boers in the end were overcome only by sheer force of numbers, and were induced to come to terms of peace only because they feared that their race would otherwise become extinct.

From the impressions I received when witnessing the recent Army manoeuvres near Salisbury, it is my belief that the British troops, so far as their general value and military excellence are concerned, have not changed much since the South African War. True, an attempt has been made to adapt the Army organisation more to the exigencies of a great war, and in this direction doubtless no small merit is due to the present Liberal Government. But even this Government has not done, and, indeed, could not do, what was necessary, because this in the nature of things would not be compatible with civilian control of the Army; the higher officers in the Army have not yet become quite familiar with this new organisation, and cannot sufficiently turn it to advantage for the military tasks which may fall to the lot of the Army.

DEFECTIVE TRAINING.

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THE GOLD BOOM IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Remarkable discoveries have lately taken place in the vicinity of Southern Cross, exactly half-way between Perth and Kalgoorlie. It was the first place in the State where gold was found in the eighties, and enjoyed a boom before later discoveries created the Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie rushes. For years mining around Southern Cross has been carried on in a quiet way, though many old miners and prospectors have long held the view that immensely rich gold deposits existed there, and in the belt of country lying north as far as Roeburn. The present boom, says a correspondent, may be traced to the discovery of the phenomenally rich Bullfinch mine a few months ago. Later developments, however, gave such marvellous results that it was recognised that a mine of exceptional wealth had been struck. Shortly after the news came through that the holders of the Corinthian group of mining leases, in the vicinity of the Bullfinch, had been almost equally fortunate. In both cases the value of the finds is enhanced by the tremendous body of gold bearing ore which has so far been disclosed. Sufficient material was hereby furnished to start the gold fever and prospectors and others are making for Southern Cross from all parts of the Commonwealth. The Minister for Mines (the Hon. Mr. Gregory, M.L.A.), despatched a long cable to London giving the official result of the State Mining Engineer's examination of the value of the ore of the mines and the extent of the lodes. Syndicates have been and are being formed almost hourly in Sydney, Melbourne, Ballarat, Adelaide, Perth, Kalgoorlie, Coolgardie and other towns to prospect the adjoining country, which, according to the State Mining Engineer's report, offers magnificent prospects. The importance of the new find is enhanced by the accessibility of the district to the railway and the capital. The water difficulty can easily be overcome by connecting the area with a pipeline tapping the main line from Mundaring to Kalgoorlie. The trains leaving Perth for Southern Cross are crowded, and reports from the Eastern States show that an exodus has begun. It is too early as yet to say with any degree of definiteness whether Southern Cross will become a second Kalgoorlie, but men in a position to speak authoritatively assert that it will, because of the similarity of the gold formation which indicates permanency in depth. Sufficient to say at the present time that the discovery has, even at its present stage of development, disclosed a bigger and richer body of ore than has ever been found in the State and perhaps in Australia. The effect of this discovery on the State is bound to be considerable from whatever way it is regarded.

Another account says:—On the Bullfinch four several parallel veins of gold ore have been exposed. High-grade milling of ore has been started—probably in a shaft started with the object of locating a water supply. In No. 1 shaft, at 100 ft., the ore over a width of 25 ft. is worth £24 per ton. The ore at 50 ft. panes up to 250 ft. per ton. Over £200 worth of gold a day is being raised from this crosscut alone. The ore broken from No. 3 shaft at 50 ft. is 12 ft. wide and yields phenomenal richness. Twelve tons at grass are estimated to be worth £50 a ton. The small, broken ore lying about the dump presents wonderful pun-prospects without crushing!

So far, 200 tons of ore have been smelted for a return of £25 a ton. A parcel of another 200 tons is being treated by the Northern Assay Association. It is confidently anticipated it will yield well over seven ounces a ton. Geologically, the Bullfinch lode has everything in its favour. It strikes N.W. and S.E., dips steeply to the south, and is practically vertical in character. The lode is composite in structure and quartz. The gold is freely distributed through the whole of the gangue. The band or belt of extensive greenstone on the western walls is one of the surest evidences of permanency both in gold and ore. And if the gold lives to any great depth—300 or 400 ft.—the Bullfinch will furnish into one of the great gold mines of the world.

Two days afterwards, however, the police were informed that a boy had been abandoned at the Golden Cross Hotel, Charing Cross, and it was found that he was the missing child.

The nurse visited the hotel the evening the boy was found, and engaged Miss Inglis as a nurse in June. Shortly afterwards she paid a visit to Mr. Harding, of System, near Leicester, to whom she was related by marriage.

Miss Inglis went to England from Shanghai in May, and engaged Miss Inglis as a nurse in June. She left the child and returned to her mother in June. She paid a visit to Mr. Harding, of System, near Leicester, to whom she was related by marriage.

Information was promptly given to the police, and it was ascertained that the nurse had travelled from Leicester to London by the 6.10 p.m. express. The mother followed her, and spent the night in London searching for the missing boy.

The aid of Scotland-yard was invoked in the meantime, and detectives scoured London for traces of the kidnapper. They found that the nurse and child had left St. Pancras in a taxicab, but they could find no clue to their subsequent movements.

ABANDONED.

Two days afterwards, however, the police were informed that a boy had been abandoned at the Golden Cross Hotel, Charing Cross, and it was found that he was the missing child.

The nurse visited the hotel the evening the boy was found, and engaged Miss Inglis as a nurse in June. She left the child and returned to her mother in June. She paid a visit to Mr. Harding, of System, near Leicester, to whom she was related by marriage.

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Fraser & Co's
Prices,
Oct. 6

Dividends

Par value each
share £1. Calls
paid up are:-

Malayan Companies.

Dividends

Malayan Companies.

Dividends

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

November 10th, 1910.

The Prices are given in Indian Rupees.

Burmese, Mysore.

Hans Lang Pa-Yak—Beef, sirloin

and prime cut...lb. 20

Hans Ngan Yek—Corned Beef...lb. 20

Shin Ngan Yek—Roast Beef...lb. 20

China Louk Yau—Pumalo, Siam...10

San Hop To—Walnuts, Fresh lb. 12

Ho To—Walnuts, Green...lb. 12

Shanghai Lo Kwat...lb. 12

YANGTZE RIVER.

Shanghai Ya Chuk—

Artichokes, Shanghai...7

Loong Soo Tsoi—Asparagus...7

Chuk Shun—Bamboo Shoots...lb. 2

Nga Tei—Beans, Sprout...lb. 2

Tau Kok—Long...lb. 7

Min Tau—Broad...lb. 10

Pin Tau—French, Shall...lb. 10

O Moon Bin Tau—Boans, Macao (French)...lb. 10

Hung Tau Tsoi Shoo Bokroot...lb. 2

Kau Sun—Cane...lb. 3

Ting Ke—Brinjal, Green...lb. 3

Yuan Ke—Red...lb. 3

Pak Tsoi—Chinese...lb. 4

Shai Kai Tsoi—Shallots, Chinese...lb. 4

Kan Shun—Carrots...lb. 6

Tei Tsoi—Ginger...lb. 16

Ting Ke—Ginger, Green...lb. 16

Kau Lin—Horn Radish, Shih...lb. 1

Hung Fu Tsoi—Chinese, Red...lb. 8

Kan Shun—Onions, Green...lb. 1

Kai Tei—Tea—Cauliflower, Mod. Size...lb. 23

Cas Tsoi—Celery, Chinese...lb. 6

Young Cas Tsoi—Colary, Eng...lb. 10

Fu Koo—Bitter Squash...lb. 10

Kon Lat Chiu—Chinese, Red...lb. 8

Ting Ke—Chinese, Green...lb. 8

Hung Fu Tsoi—Chinese, Red...lb. 8

Kan Shun—Carrots...lb. 6

Kai Tei—Tea—Lettuce, Mod. Size...lb. 1

Eng Kai—Eng Kai...lb. 5

Shi Kau—Ginger, old...lb. 19

Tei Kung—Ginger, young...lb. 19

Ting Ke—Ginger, Green...lb. 19

Kai Pak—Kale—Pork Chop...lb. 10

Chi Pak—Kale—Heart...lb. 13

Chi Pak—Kale—Liver...lb. 13

Chi Pak—Kale—Lips...lb. 6

Ngan Tsoi—Kale—Liver...lb. 6

Ngan Tsoi—Kale—Lips...lb. 6

Ngan Tsoi—Kale—Liver...lb. 6</div

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Kiaochau Santa Hokow
Taishan Foochow Szemao
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Tokyo Gaska Kolung
Yokohama Moyi Tinianfu
Hyogo Nagasaki Takow
Kobe Haskate Anping
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EASTERN SIBERIA Vladivostock Niojewsk
Seoul Wusan Mekpo
Chemulpo Fusun Chinamppo
Kunsan Pingyang Songchin
Masampo
HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES MACAO
FRENCH INDO-CUINA: Hanoi Amban Tourane
Haiphong Huo Saigon
Tonkin Provinces Quinhon Cambodge
PHILIPPINES Manila Iloilo Cebu
PORNO British N. Borneo
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NETHERLANDS INDIA Batavia Samarang Padang
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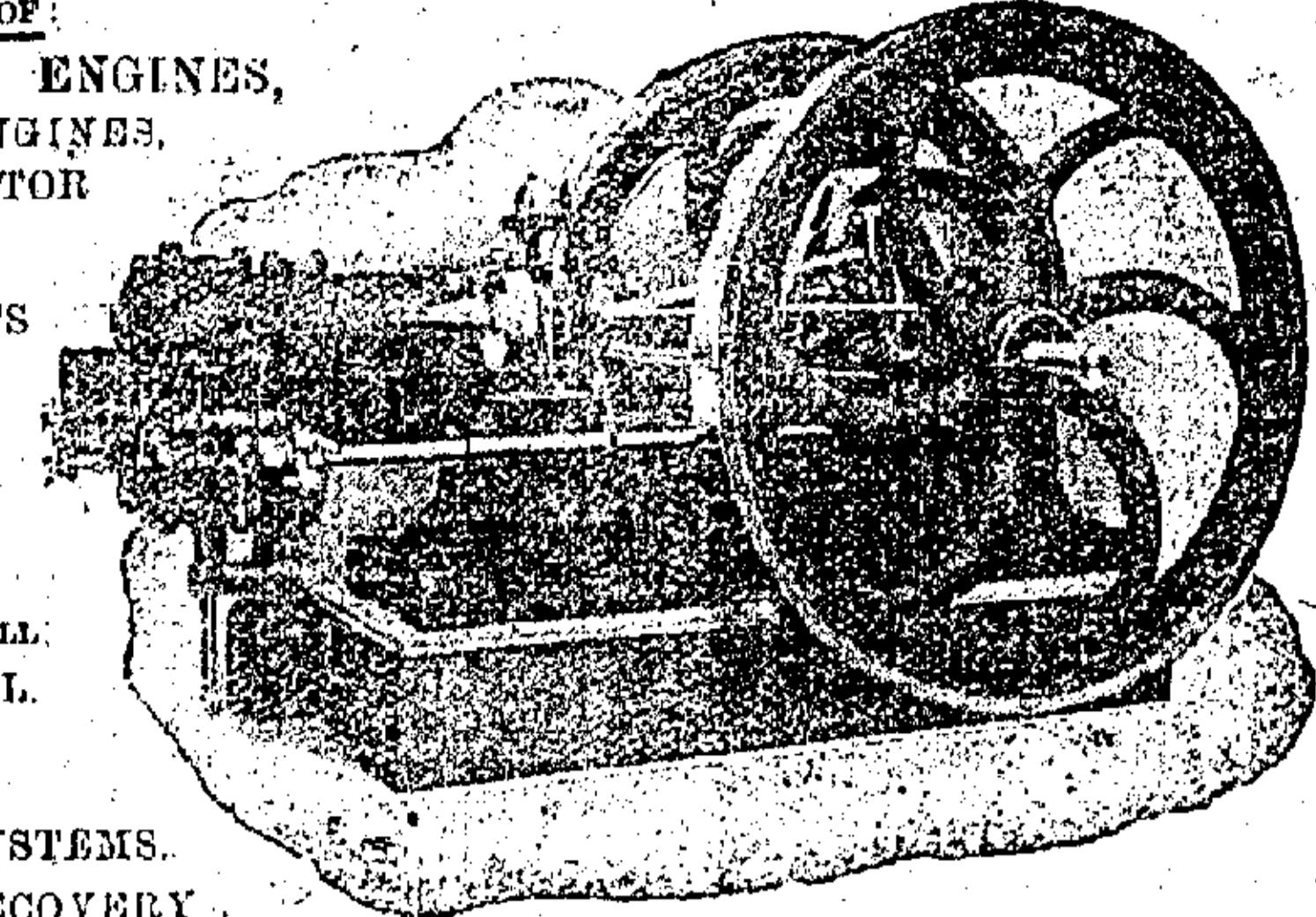
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THE MAPS AND PLANS have been engraved by one of the most eminent Firms in Great Britain and are corrected and brought up to date. They consist this year of the following:—

COLOURED PLATE OF FLAGS OF FOREIGN HONG KONG
MAP OF THE FAR EAST
PLAN OF YOKOHAMA
PLAN OF KOBE AND HIKO
PLAN OF FORMOSA SETTLEMENTS, TAIPEH



SPAIN AND THE PORTUGUESE REVOLUTION.

THE TASK OF SEÑOR CANALEJAS.

A special correspondent of the Times writing from Madrid, on October 17th, says—

Notwithstanding many statements that have appeared to the contrary, the revolution in Portugal has had no visible effect upon the political situation in Spain. To say that Spaniards have been watching events across the frontier with breathless interest is to give a totally false impression. Ministers, no doubt, have been concerned with the now problem which the overthrow of a neighbouring dynasty has created. Republicans have been rubbing their hands with joy at the success of their Portuguese brethren; and many a noble family in this country has probably benevolent the passing of the old order of things, which has involved friends in the entourage of King Manoel. But this is all. There has been no popular excitement, no popular enthusiasm. To an impartial observer who mingled with the crowd over yesterday's demonstration struck a profanity note.

It will be equally false to suppose that revolution, if it does come in Spain, will have been hastened by the triumph of Republicanism in Portugal. Precisely what the psychological effect has been it would be difficult to say, but it is clear that, however similar superficially the problems in the two countries may be, the difficulties confronting Spanish statesmen cannot be solved, for the present at least, by the rough and ready methods of revolution. In the opinion of those competent to judge, a Republican coup d'etat would plunge the country into civil war; for the Roman Catholic element is too strong to submit to the domination of an anti-religious faction. And, moreover, it is not at all certain what attitude the Army, which is the deciding factor, would take. Republicans affirm that when the time comes they may be sure of the Army. Officers and other persons in a position to know tell quite a different story. It is a noteworthy fact that most Republicans, even Radical Republicans like Señor Lorroux, at whose word, it is said, the forces of revolution will be set in motion, seem all agreed that their organization is not yet in a state to warrant their forcing a crisis. This is why, no doubt, they are willing to gain time by supporting the Liberal Prime Minister Canalejas, confident that in the end he must fall and be succeeded by a Conservative Cabinet which will play into their hands.

THE PREMIER'S DELICATE POSITION.

Señor Canalejas is in a position of great delicacy which requires the exercise of a little tact, of strength, and of considerable dexterity. On the one hand, as the head of a Liberal Cabinet suspected of anti-Clerical designs, he is opposed by Ultramontane and Carlist—in fact, by the whole body of Roman Catholic opinion in Spain. On the other hand, he is closely watched by the Republicans, who will turn on him the moment he wavers in the execution of his Liberal programme. If he leans too much on the Republicans he runs the risk of alienating his Conservative supporters, and he may be sure that little mercy will be shown him if he attempts to look too much to the Conservatives for support. The Republicans affirm that the deciding factor will be the King. They hold that no good has come out of the Monarchy for over 300 years, and though they have no personal dislike for the present Sovereign they declare that, however Liberal his intentions may be, he cannot fight against the Clerical and reactionary influences of his immediate entourage. Those who know the King well say that he will not drop Señor Canalejas and his Liberal programme as the Republicans secretly hope. One thing seems clear, that if the King does abandon Señor Canalejas and turns again to the Conservatives he will place the Throne in extreme jeopardy.

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Whether the Republicans can count on the Army or not, there is no doubt that they represent a considerable force of opinion, and they are certainly better organized than any other political party. Their chief strength lies in the large towns, and industrial centres, but they claim to be gaining adherents among all classes of the community. Nevertheless the party does not present a united front. It is scarcely possible that the moderate Republicans view without misgiving the alliance between the Radical Republicans and the Socialists. The return of reaction and Clericalism would assuredly weld together the various shades of opinion, whereas the success of Liberalism might have a disruptive effect and possibly attach moderate Republicans to the Monarchy. The triumph of a Radical Government would probably entail civil war, and in any case would mean unsparring warfare on the Church, which is still dear to many millions of Spaniards.

It is for this reason that moderate men turn to Señor Canalejas and his colleagues in the hope that they may succeed in holding the balance between the conflicting interests and in carrying out their expansionist programme of Liberal measures. Few in their hearts wish for a revolution; many are agreed as to the necessity of reforms, and many see in Liberalism the last bulwark against the perils of violent change.

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SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, KOBE, "KLEIST," 17,000 { About

Capt. O. PAHNKE 16th November

KUDAT & SANDAKAN ... "BORNEO," 5,050 { End of November.

Capt. F. SEMBIL

MANILA, YAP, NEW GUINEA, "PRINZ SIGISMUND," Saturday, 3rd

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ARCADIA 7000	February 18	MALWA 11000	March 10	March 24
ASSAYE 7500	March 4	MACEDONIA 10500	April 1	April 7
MARMORA... 10500	March 18	(Through Steamer calling at BOMBAY)	15	April 21
DEVANHA ... 8000	April 1	MOLDAVIA 10000	April 29	May 5
DELHI 8000	April 15	MONGOLIA 10000	May 13	May 19
ASSAYE 7500	April 29	MOREA 11000	May 27	June 2
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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ALCINUS, British str., 4,278, J. Ruyenhansen, 14th Nov.—Singapore 8th Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire.
BUNGO MARU, Japanese str., 6,247, S. J. G. Parsons, 15th November—Roule and ports 8th Nov., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
CHINUA, British str., 1,349, A. S. Harris, 13th Nov.—Shanghai 10th Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire.
FUKU MARU, Jan. str., 3,087, H. Tomimura, 13th November—Meiji 7th Nov., Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
HUCION, British str., 1,215, Hooker, 14th Nov.—Swatow 13th November, General—Butterfield & Swire.
KIANG PING, Chinese str., 1,468, Lincoln, 13th Nov.—Shanghai 10th November, General—C. M. S. N. Co.
LORKANG, British str., 978, G. H. Bowker, 14th Nov.—Newchawng and Chefoo 7th Nov., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
PHEWAPEN, British str., 1,036, Jas. H. Scott, 13th Nov.—Swatow 8th Nov., Rice and General—W. Nat Sing.
TJEDOR, Dutch str., 6,030, P. Zwart, 13th Nov.—Japan, General—Java-China-Japan Linj.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
14th November.
Haiyang, British str., for Swatow.
Helen, German str., for Swatow.
King Ping, Chinese str., for Chingking.
Lokang, British str., for Canton.
Sugan, British str., for Haiphong.
Tsingtao, German str., Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

14th November.
CHINUA, British str., for Canton.
GLENCOLE, British str., for Amoy.
KWANGTZE, Chinese str., for Canton.
SHANTUNG, British str., for Hongay.
SENGKANG, British str., for Iloilo.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The British str. *Alcino* reports: Strong N.E. wind and sea.
The British str. *Phewaben* reports: Fresh monsoon throughout.
The Chinese str. *Kiangping* reports: Fine weather all the way and N.N.E. winds.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. *Prince Sigismund* left Manila on the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., and may be expected here to-day at 10 a.m.
The E. & A. str. *S. Allens* from Sydney, &c., left Port Darwin on the 8th instant for Manila and this port.
The N.Y.K. str. *Yacata Maru* (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 10th instant, and is expected here on the 21st instant.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The L.G.M. str. *Kleist*, carrying the German Mail with dates from Berlin of the 19th ult., left Singapore on the 12th instant, at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on the 17th instant, at daylight.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The Indo-China str. *Namang* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on the 10th inst.
The Indo-China str. *Ramang* left Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong on the 8th inst., and is due here about the 24th instant.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P. M. S.S. Co. str. *Mogul* sails from Yokohama on the 15th instant en route to Hongkong, and is due to arrive at this port on the 25th instant.

The P. M. S.S. Co. str. *Korva* sailed from San Francisco on the 8th instant en route to Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shantung, and Manila, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 11th prox.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The I.G.M. str. *Princess Alice* left Shanghai on the 12th instant, at 5 p.m., and may be expected here to-day at 6 a.m.
The Austrian Lloyd's str. *Fr. Ferdinand* left Singapore for this port on the 10th instant a.m., and is due here to-morrow.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Palermo* left Singapore for the port on the 10th instant, at 6 p.m., and is due here to-morrow at about 6 a.m.
The P. & A. S. S. Co.'s str. *Henrik Ibsen* is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 17th instant, at noon.

The O.S.K. str. *Tacoma Maru* from Taejon arrived at Yokohama on the 2nd inst., and is due to arrive here on the 20th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kanto Maru* (European Line) left Yokohama for this port via Kobe, Moji and Shanghai on the 1st instant, and is expected here on the 21st instant.

The Barber Line str. *Shimosa* passed Suez on the 1st instant, and is due here about the 27th instant.

The O.S.K. str. *Panama Maru* left Taejon for this port on the 29th ultime, and is expected here on or about the 1st prox.

The T.K.R. str. *Hongkong Maru* left Honshu on the 2nd instant for this port, via usual ports of call, and is expected to arrive here on the 5th prox.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Kwangtze, from Shanghai, Mr. Jones.
Per Huichow, from Swatow, Sergt. Doherty.
Per Loewang, from Newchawng, &c., Mr. A. Martin.

DEPARTED.
Per Arcadia, for Europe, &c., Col. W. Prior, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Jocelyn and 3 children, Mr. S. Matsukawa, Mr. W. H. Hill, Miss M. Jones, Mr. E. Y. C. Jones, Rev. and Mrs. W. V. Higgins, Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Archibald, Mr. Fred. J. Haslett, Mr. A. A. de Jough and servant, Mr. M. M. Luchsinger and servant, Miss Hattie E. O. Donnell, Miss Wallis, Miss Gaines, Mr. Cleaver, Lt. Comdr. Lloyd Thomas, R.N., Mr. S. Khan, Mr. S. C. Huleem, Mr. O. W. Rhodes, Dr. Mr. Stevenson, Miss C. M. Douglas, Mr. A. de Silva Borges, Mr. Steele Boyce, Mr. Rodger, Lt. S. G. Kirke, R.E., Mr. E. J. Linn de Souza, Mr. R. Blau and Mr. Itoba Jagap.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.
October 18th—Denbighshire, Paterno, Arabia, 21st—Athenus, St. Patrick, Somali, Yeddo, 23rd—Australia, Bombay, Glenesk, Kleist, 28th—Jason, Keenan, Polynesia, Charlton, November 1st—Penang, Ceylon, Deputation, Glenlogan, Kao, Mori, Shimous, Welsh Prince, 4th—Hyun, 2nd—Polynesian, Syria, 8th—Berkeley, Inverclyde, Myrmidon, Pembroke, Rypon, 11th—Amelia, Asuta Maru, Iyo Maru, Mackay, Prince Edward, Friedrich, Ville de la Cigale.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.
November 11th—Libera, Yerra.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commanding from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VEHICLE'S NAMES.	FLAG & BLD.	BIRTH	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
LONDON, &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DELTA	Brit. str.	—	B. W. H. Snow	P. & O. S. N. Co... P. & O. S. N. Co... G. E. Warner	On 26th inst. at Noon. To-morrow, at 5 P.M. On 17th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	BORNEO	Brit. str.	—	JANDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 25th inst.	
LONDON & ANTWERP	MONMOUTHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	OLOO WIJI & CO., LTD.	On 20th inst.	
COPENHAGEN	PEKING	Swed. str.	k. w.	Porzelins	On 6th Dec.	
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	SILVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Jiglar	On 17th inst.	
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	BULGARIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Eichhorn	On 24th inst.	
MARSEILLE, HAVRE & HAMBURG, &c.	SENEDZAMBIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Rohde	On 30th inst.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG, VIA STRAITS, &c.	ARMENIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Kotze	On 6th Dec.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SUBRIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Buch	On 22nd inst. at 1 P.M. On 23rd inst. at D'light	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	WESTPHALIA	Fren. str.	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 10th Dec.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	TONKIN	Jap. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st Dec. at D'light	
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	KATO MARU	Akt. MARU	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th Dec.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ART. MARU	Akt. MARU	—	OLOO WIJI & CO., LTD.	On 10th Dec.	
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	CANTON	Jap. str.	—	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 23rd inst.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MISHINA MARU	PrinzESS ALICE	Ans. str.	SHEWAN, TONES & CO.	On 19th inst. at 7 A.M.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	INDRAFURA	Am. str.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 30th inst. at Noon.	
TIESTE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 3rd Jan. at Noon.	
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	2 m.	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 19th inst.	
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	TAOCMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 6th Dec.	
VICTORIA, C.R. & TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	INADA MARU	Jap. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st Dec. at D'light	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	YAMADA MARU	Jap. str.	—	YOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 10th Dec.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	AYMERIC	Brit. str.	—	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 23rd inst. at 7 A.M.	
VANCOUVER (DIRECT)	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Dec. at D'light	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	HONGKONG MARU	Jap. str.	—	YOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 10th Dec.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	HENKU ISSEN	Nor. str.	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst. at Noon.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 22nd inst. at Noon.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst. at Noon.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 10th Dec.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	TENYU MARU	Jap. str.	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 19th inst. at 4 P.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	MONGOLIA	Am. str.	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 23rd inst. at Noon.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 22nd inst. at Noon.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 25th inst. at Noon.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	YOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 3rd Dec. at D'light	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	TUJALATAP	Dut. str.	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 10th Dec.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	CHITCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 19th inst. at 4 P.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	KUEICHOW	Brit. str.	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 3rd Dec. at 1 P.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	KLEINT	Brit. str.	—	ALONT 15th inst.		
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	SOMALI	Brit. str.	—	24th inst. at 5 P.M.		
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	KWONGSAM	Brit. str.	—	23rd inst. at Noon.		
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	WINGANG	Brit. str.	—	Quick despatch.		
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	GUJUN MARU	Jap. str.	—	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 18th inst. at 4 P.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	CHINHUA	Brit. str.	1 m.	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 17th inst. at 4 P.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	ABARIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 16th inst.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	E. F. FERNAND	Brit. str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About 19th inst.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	POLYNESIEN	Fren. str.	—	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 19th inst. at 4 P.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	NAMHAN	Brit. str.	—	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 17th inst. at 4 P.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	HAKATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst. at 4 P.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	ASSATE	Brit. str.	k. w.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst. at 4 P.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	BRASILLA	Brit. str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 20th inst. at 8 A.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	TIILWONG	Dut. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 20th inst. at 10 A.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	PALKERMO	Jap. str.	—	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 21st inst. at Noon.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst. at Noon.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	DAIGI MARU	Jap. str.	—	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	About 25th inst.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	HUMAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 1st Dec.	

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, BORNEO	5 P.M., 16th Nov.	Freight and Passage.	
ANG. COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	Capt. W. H. S. Hall	15th Nov.	
TAKAO, SHANGHAI, CHINWAN, PALEEMO, TAO, MOI, KOREA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. J. B. Ferguson	About 17th Nov.	Freight only.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SOMALI and YOKOHAMA	Capt. A. G. Gibbitt, R.N.R.	About 19th Nov.	Passage.
SHANGHAI	Capt. Owen Jones, R.N.E.	About 25th Nov.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DELTAS OF CALL	Noon, 26th Nov.	See Special Advertisement.
For Further Particulars, apply to E. HEWETT, Superintendent Hongkong, 15th November, 1910.			

Hongkong, 15th November, 1910.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK. TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:	MARSHALL, HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. ARABIA	S.S. SENEGAMBIA: 17th Nov.
S.S. BRASILIA	S.S. SILVIA ... 20th Nov.
S.S. SCANDIA	S.S. ARMENIA ... 24th Nov.
S.S. BRISGAVIA	S.S. SUEVIA ... 30th Nov.
S.S. SLOVANIA	S.S. BULGARIA ... 8th Dec.
S.S. SEGOVIA	S.S. SPEZIA ... 28th Jan.
S.S. SPEZIA	S.S. WESTPHALIA ... 8th Dec.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. HEWETT,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 15th November, 1910.

HOMEWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:	MARSHALL, HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. ARABIA	S.S. SENEGAMBIA: 17th Nov.
S.S. BRASILIA	S.S. SILVIA ... 20th Nov.
S.S. SCANDIA	S.S. ARMENIA ... 24th Nov.
S.S. BRISGAVIA	S.S. SUEVIA ... 30th Nov.
S.S. SLOVANIA	S.S. BULGARIA ... 8th Dec.
S.S. SEGOVIA	S.S. SPEZIA ... 28th Jan.
S.S. SPEZIA	S.S. WESTPHALIA ... 8th Dec.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. HEWETT,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 15th November, 1910.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

NIPPONYUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
KAMO MARU	9,000	WED'DAY, 23rd Nov., at Daylight.
AKI MARU	7,000	WED'DAY, 7th Dec., at Daylight.
MISHIMA MARU	9,000	WED'DAY, 21st Dec., at Daylight.
KAMAKURA MARU	7,000	SATURDAY, 3rd Dec., from KORE.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	KAMO MARU	9,000	WED'DAY, 23rd Nov., at Daylight.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE, and BRISBANE, via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	AKI MARU	7,000	WED'DAY, 7th Dec., at Daylight.
BOMBAIT, via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	MISHIMA MARU	9,000	WED'DAY, 21st Dec., at Daylight.
YAWATA MARU	KAMAKURA MARU	7,000	SATURDAY, 3rd Dec., from KORE.

STEAMERS	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
AWA MARU	7,000	TUESDAY, 6th Dec., at Noon.
INABA MARU	7,000	TUESDAY, 3rd Jan., at Noon.
KUMANO MARU	6,000	FRIDAY, 25th Nov., at Noon.
HAKATA MARU	7,000	WED'DAY, 23rd November.
KAGA MARU	7,000	THURSDAY, 15th Nov., at Noon.

§ Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. § Cargo only. § Carries Deck Passengers.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON VIA SUBZ CANAL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave H.K.	RATES OF PASSAGE.
MIYASAKI MARU	9000	15th Feb.	1st Class \$ 550.00
KITANO	9000	1st Mar.	2nd Class \$ 225.00
IYO	7000	15th "	" " " 350.00
HIRANO	9000	29th "	" " " 540.00
TANGO	8000	12th April	" " " 506.00
KAMO	9000	26th "	" " " 750.00
AKI	7000	10th May	" " " 330.00
MISHIMA	9000	24th "	" " " 495.00
" VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, WASH., U.S.A."	Tons. Leave H.K.		RATES OF PASSAGE.
			1st Class \$ 550.00
AWA MARU	7000	28th Feb.	To Pacific Coast Common Points.
INABA	7000	28th Mar.	1st Class \$ 430.00
TAMBA	7000	25th April.	2nd Class \$ 221.00
AWA	7000	23rd May.	To London via New York.
			1st Class \$ 460.00
			via St. Lawrence. 1st Class \$ 259.00

O. B. ICE

Made from distilled water only. Quadruplicate filtration. Absolute purity assured. Plant open to inspection at all times.

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.

BREWERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ICE,

DEPOT: 55 & 57, DES VŒUX ROAD.

(573)

VESSELS ON THE BERTE

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.)

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR,"

Captain G. F. Hudson, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 16th inst., at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1910. [1275]

BEKENNTMACHUNG.

DIE amtlichen Bekanntmachungen des Kaiserlich Deutschen Consulates in Canton werden während des Jahres 1910 im OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD der "ANTON WEEKLY NEWS" und nach Bedarf auch in der HONGKONG DAILY PRESS veröffentlicht werden.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHE KONSULAT.

Canton, den 15. Dezember 1909. [1544]

BEKENNTMACHUNG.

DIE Bekanntmachung aus den dieszeitigen Handelsregister, sowie andere gesetzlich vorgeschriebene Veröffentlichungen werden im Jahre 1910 durch den

"OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD"

und die "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgen.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHE KONSULAT.

Swatow, den 16. Dezember 1909. [1537]

BEKENNTMACHUNG.

DIE amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des

Konsulats Pakhoi-Hollow werden im Jahr 1910 durch den "OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD", and "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgen.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHE KONSULAT.

Pakhoi, den 24. Dezember 1909. [1568]

PHILIPPINES S.S. CO.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	"BUJUN MARU"	THURSDAY, 17th Nov., at 10 A.M.
TAMSWI VIA SWATOW, & AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 20th Nov., at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW, & AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	WED'DAY, 23rd Nov., at 8 A.M.
CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE to NANKING, in connection with the NANKING EXPOSITION. KISEN KAISHA's Steamers at Shanghai, for The NANKING EXPOSITION.		

THOS. COOK & SON, TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C. TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY. TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD. BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED. FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED PROVINCES OF INDIA EXHIBITION AT ALLAHABAD, 1910/11, AND FOR THE TURIN EXHIBITION of 1911.

Head Office for the Far East—Japan Office 32, WATER STREET

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND STRINGS.

A SMALL LOT OF SAMPLES
NOW FOR SALE.

GEBRUEDER SCHUSTER, MARKNEUKIRCHEN 76, GERMANY.
For Particulars Catalogues and Samples apply to the Sole Representative for China:

HUGO C. A. FRÖMM,
HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

43-5

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The Parcel mail by the overland routes via Marseilles and Brindisi have mixed connection with this mail owing principally to the railway strike in France.

Addressers receiving parcel receipt by the above routes will please note and present them on the arrival of the next English mail.

The Princess Alice, with the Siberian mail, is due to arrive here to-day.

The Klem, with the German mail of the 19th inst., left Singapore on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 11 a.m. and will be expected to arrive here to-morrow, at 5 p.m.

On arrival of the Princess Alice, the German mail will be expected to arrive here to-morrow, at 5 p.m.

TO	PER	DATE
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tuesday, 15th, 10.00 A.M.
Macao	Tuesday, 15th, 1.15 P.M.
Amoy and Shanghai	Tuesday, 15th, 2.00 P.M.
Singapore	Tuesday, 15th, 2.00 P.M.
Manila and Cebu	Tuesday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Colombo and Bombay	Tuesday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
Hongkong	Wednesday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Wednesday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Takao	Wednesday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow	Wednesday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Wednesday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
Printed Matter and Samples	10.00 A.M.
Registration	10.00 A.M.
(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)	
Registration, Kowloon B.O.	10.00 A.M.
No late fee.	Letters	11.00 A.M.
Letters	11.15 P.M.
Wednesday, 16th, 2.00 P.M.	
Zafuo	Wednesday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.
Wingang	Wednesday, 16th, 5.00 P.M.
Ruijia	Thursday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Kueichow	Thursday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.
Laeche	Thursday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.
Chinhua	Friday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Haidong	Friday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Tidodas	Friday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Chipaching	Friday, 18th, 4.00 P.M.
Registration, Kowloon B.O.	10.00 A.M.
Printed Matter and Samples	10.00 A.M.
Registration	10.00 A.M.
(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)	
Registration, Kowloon B.O.	10.00 A.M.
No late fee.	Letters	11.00 A.M.
Letters	11.15 P.M.
Saturday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA & VANCOURER (B.C.)	Asia
Manila, Moji, Kebe, Yokohama, Victoria	
Vancouver and Seattle	
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya	
Tictau	
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO	Asia
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	
Shanghai	
Shanghai... SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	
Swatow	
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.)	
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.)	
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)	
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	
The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday, 25th inst., at 5 p.m.)	
WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD., SOLE AGENTS FOR DANIEL'S SUCTION GAS PLANT AND ENGINES.	
STANDARD SECTION GAS PLANT FOR ANTHRACITE,	
THE BEST, QUICKEST STARTING, MOST RELIABLE,	
LOWEST FUEL CONSUMPTION OF ANY PLANT ON THE MARKET.	
As fitted in the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PRINTING OFFICE, where same can be seen in operation on application to the Manager.	

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

November 14th.

ON LONDON—	Telegraphic Transfer	1.10 ²
	Bank Bills, on demand	1.10 ⁴
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1.10 ⁴
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1.10 ⁴
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	1.11
	Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1.11
ON PARIS—		
	Bank Bills, on demand	2.73
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.41
ON GERMANY—	On demand	1.92 ¹
ON NEW YORK—	Bank Bills, on demand	4.53
	Credits, at 60 days' sight	4.63
ON BOMBAY—	Telegraphic Transfer	1.39 ⁴
	Bank, on demand	1.40
ON CALCUTTA—	Telegraphic Transfer	1.39 ⁴
	Bank, on demand	1.40
ON SHANGHAI—	Bank, at sight	7.33
	Private, 30 days' sight	7.41
ON YOKOHAMA—	On demand	92
ON MANILA—	On demand	Pesos 92 ⁴
ON SINGAPORE—	On demand	80
ON BATAVIA—	On demand	1.12 ⁵
ON HAIPHONG—	On demand	14 1/2 ¹ pm.
ON SAIGON—	On demand	14 1/2 ¹ pm.
ON BANGKOK—	On demand	1 1/2 ¹ pm.
SOVEREIGN—	Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.65
GOLD I.—	Bank's Buying Rate	\$85.40
BA.—	Bank's Buying Rate	25 ²
SLIVER, per oz.		

SUBSIDARY COINS.

	per cent
Chinese	20 cents pieces
	74.45 discount
Chinese	10 "
	77.80 "
Hongkong	20 "
	77.99 "
Hongkong	10 "
	77.52 "

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In 4lb. patent tins.

Cool and Fragrant.

Sold Everywhere.

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(WHICH WAS THE ORIGINAL TYPEWRITING MACHINE)



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"RECOGNIZED LEADER
AMONG TYPEWRITERS."

The annual sales of the Remington Typewriter greatly exceed those of any other writing machine.

The number of Remingtons in use throughout the World to-day is greater than that of any writing machine, or of many others combined.

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The very name "Remington" stands for strength and reliability in a Typewriter.

At the Brussels International Exposition the Remington Typewriter Co., in accordance with their well-known practice for several years past, did not enter into any competition for Prizes or Awards for their machines.

Having been awarded innumerable distinctions at all important exhibitions for many years, the Company decided some years ago that this kind of advertisement was no longer of any advantage to them, and therefore discontinued to enter into competition at exhibitions.

CAUTION.

Beware of skilfully renovated old Remingtons, sometimes put up in original packing, which are on the market just now and sold under various descriptions, such as "Re-constructed," etc.

They are offered at very low prices, and though APPARENTLY new are in reality quite worn out and valueless.

For Prospectus, Prices, etc., apply to:

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO. (Incorporated),

SIEMSSSEN & CO.

(Machinery Department),

HONGKONG AND CHINA,

General Agents for South China and Formosa.

N.B.—A skillful operator will be sent to your Office to explain the mechanism of the latest models if desired.

[1242]

TO-DAY
9 P.M.—Harmston's Circus at Causeway Bay.

OPUM.

November 14th.

	Quotations are:
Malwa New	... \$2.30/2.350 per picul.
	\$2.35/2.400
Malwa Old	... \$2.40/2.450
	\$2.45/2.500
Malwa V.-Old	... \$2.46/2.500
	\$2.40/1.500
Persian fine quality	... \$2.000
Persian extra fine	... \$2.375 per chest.
Fatma New	... \$2.355
	\$2.355
Fatma Old	... \$2.340
	\$2.340

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Hongkong, 4th October, 1909.

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